U.S. Department of Agriculture • Foreign Agricultural Service • Washington, D.C.

foreign agriculture circular

coffee

FCOF 2-74
April 1974

WORLD COFFEE PRODUCTION LOW FOR 1973-74, [statistics]

Summary

Unfavorable weather reduced the 1973-74 coffee crop in both Africa and South America. Drought was the problem for the Ivory Coast, Kenya, and Ethiopia, while frost damage in July 1972 pulled production down in Brazil. Total world production is now estimated at 64.3 million bags (132.276 pounds each), with an exportable production of 44.7 million bags. Exportable production, as considered in this report, represents total harvested production less domestic consumption in producing countries.

The 1973-74 production estimate is 12.2 million bags below that of 1972-73, a decline of 16 percent. Exportable production will be about 22 percent lower than the revised 1972-73 estimate of 57.2 million bags. Stocks will be drawn down by about 10 million bags during 1973-74, but part of this will be in importing rather than producing countries.

Brazil's 1973-74 crop is down substantially, as the State of Parana was particularly hard hit by frost damage. Leaf rust, which has become increasingly prevalent, is also beginning to have some debilitating effects. Production in El Salvador is estimated at 1.8 million bags, down from 2.1 million in 1972-73, due its poor weather conditions at blossom time, especially at lower altitudes. Colombia, however, is likely to have an alltime record production in 1973-74. Drought in 1973 in Africa hit several major producing areas during the growing season, and reduced crops for several countries. Areas affected include both Arabica and Robusta types.

Production

North America. The 1973-74 production is expected to be somewhat below that of the previous year, mainly due to lower crops in El Salvador and Mexico, where there was unfavorable weather. Some of the other producing countries, however, have larger crops.

Costa Rica's 1973-74 harvest progressed at a slower rate than normal, and fruit development and ripening was delayed by unseasonal rains and cold weather. There were also some problems in obtaining sufficient labor at the right time and place. Despite these difficulties the crop is larger than last year and will likely be a record. Production levels might have been even higher if it had not been for scarcities and higher prices of fertilizers and pesticides.

Weather conditions in **El Salvador** at blossom time affected berry formation, bringing production below expectations for the second consecutive year. Production at the lower altitudes was especially affected. Reduction in the crop has been causing problems for some producers who obtain credit from the bank at the beginning of the year and expect to pay off the loan when they deliver green coffee to the processing plant. Most large coffee producers are reported as having nearly all their requirements for fertilizer and other agricultural chemicals for the upcoming year, so no serious shortages of these important inputs are anticipated. The smaller producers will have to pay higher prices than last year, but most should find their basic requirements met.

The 1973-74 coffee harvest in **Guatemala** was about a month shorter than usual because of concentrated flowerings. Insects and heavy late rains affected various regions and caused some reduction in the crop. First flowerings for the 1974-75 crop were brought in on time for lowland plantations by rainfall that continued sporadically into the normal beginning of the dry months. An estimated yearly increase of 5 percent in coffee acreage in the last 2 years, after indirect restrictions were lifted, is expected to add consistently to outputs of future harvests.

Harvests have already been boosted through increased density of planting and improved cultural practices. Wider use of early-yielding varieties in new plantings will also help raise future levels of output. Production could probably be increased with new techniques, denser plantings, soil and plant advice, and greater use of fertilizers and other chemicals.

Strict control measures have considerably reduced the incidence of coffee berry borer on the Pacific slopes, a welcome relief from the 2-year-old incidence. Improvement is attributed to measures observed by growers with technical and sanitary assistance from Anacafe (the National Coffee Growers Association) and the Ministries of Agriculture and Defense.

Coffee production in **Haiti** for 1973–74 is expected to be up 5 percent. The increase over the next several years will probably be negligible, until a new road building project shows some results. Lack of adequate roads, old trees, and small production plots are some of the major factors affecting Haitian coffee production at this time.

Mexico will have a smaller crop in 1973–74. Weather has bcen favorable, but this is the off year in the production cycle. Stocks at the beginning of the 1973–74 year were estimated at 291,000 bags, down from 755,000 bags a year earlier. Despite the large 1972–73 crop, a substantial increase in exports resulted in a stock decline.

Higher yields will bring the 1973–74 **Nicaraguan** crop to more normal levels. However, there was difficulty in getting enough labor to harvest the crop. Clearing efforts in Managua following earthquake damage were blamed for creating the labor shortage.

Production in **Panama** in 1973–74 was lower than estimated, as a result of heavy late-season rains. The energy problem has not had a measurable effect on Panamanian production, as small units generally do not often use fertilizers and pesticides. The Government of Panama recently authorized higher coffee prices at all points of marketing. At the new prices, however, producers are apparently not interested in exporting large quantities, because with handling costs, financing costs, and taxes, it is easier to sell on the local market for cash.

Drought affected the 1973–74 production in **Trinidad.** Also reducing crop size was the replanting of older trees with young stock which will not reach bearing age for several years.

South America. The 1973–74 crop is estimated at 27.5 million bags, compared with 36.2 million in 1972–73. The July 1972 frost in Brazil was very damaging. Colombia, however, had very favorable weather and a record outturn.

The state of Parana in **Brazil** was hard hit by the frost of July 1972, which sharply reduced the 1973–74 crop. A good recovery of the trees, however, is indicated for the 1974–75 crop. The Brazilian Coffee Institute has forecast a 24.7-million bag crop for 1974–75. Brazil now has a policy to transmit a substantial share of profits to growers in order to encourage new coffee plantings and to improve yields through better cultural practices. Leaf rust has become more prevalent, but producers are spraying more to try to control it.

A new record of 9.5 million bags is forecast for **Colombia** in 1973–74, reflecting good weather conditions in producing zones and high yields from acreage planted 3 years ago to caturra varieties. Caturra acreage is now believed to constitute 14 percent of total coffee plantings, up from 12 percent a year ago. Producer interest in replacing traditional varieties with caturra is high, and will likely result in substantially larger production in future years, as caturra varieties are high yielding.

Peru's coffee production has been very stable, although edging upward slightly. The 1973–74 crop, however, is down somewhat due to cool, rainy weather at flowering time in the central regions. Labor for picking has been short, and recent higher prices have resulted in little planting of coffee. Currently there is a preference for fruit crops and cattle.

Production for 1973–74 in **Ecuador** was up slightly. Area planted to coffee is estimated at 474,000 acres, with 457,000 acres currently producing. Average yield in 1973–74 was 352 pounds per acre.

Africa. Production for 1973–74 is now expected to be about 3 million bags below that of 1972–73. The reduction is due mainly to drought in several of the major producing countreis.

The 1973–74 production estimate for the **Cameroon** has been increased from the last report, because the Arabica crop turned out better than expected. About two-thirds of total coffee production in the Cameroon is the Robusta variety.

The 1973–74 crop in the **Ivory Coast** is the smallest since 1967–68. Drought conditions and some unseasonal rains are the major causes of this sharp downturn. The Ivory Coast's Institute for Coffee and Cocoa located in Bingerville, reportedly, has successfully stabilized a cross between Arabica and Robusta. A trial planting of 100 hectares (247 acres) has been made in Zagne, located between Guiglo and Tai in the southwest area. On the test acreage the cross reportedly yields 1,600 kilograms per hectare (about 1,400 pounds per acre) at 2½ years and even 50 percent more at 3½ years. There are no other new plantings of coffee being made. However, large scale planting to replace older trees is underway hopefully to keep production up.

The rainfall pattern in **Kenya** during 1973 was very inconsistent. In addition to drought, heavy picking during 1972–73 probably also left its mark on the bearing capacity of coffee trees. Due to lack of rain in 1973–74, coffee berries started drying on trees before ripening. Even if good rains occur before the end of April they will be of littlc help due to previous damage to the coffee trees. There is also a lack of fertilizers, and the cost for such input is soaring.

Coffee production in **Zaire** for 1973–74 is estimated to be somewhat below 1972–73 with the reduction attributed to a lack of moisture in producing areas.

Asia. Little change is expected for coffee production in Asia in 1973–74. Only the previous estimates for India and the Philippines have been changed slightly.

Other Developments

A meeting of exporting members of the International Coffee Organization (ICO) was held at the headquarters in London during February 12-15 to discuss matters relating to the negotiation of a new agreement and to review the current market situation. The same 35 producers at the conference decided to reinforce their policy of withholding coffee from the world market by a system of stock control. This scheme has been operated by 13 countries accounting for about 85 percent of world exports.

Producers agreed on a six-point memorandum of their views regarding the renegotiation of a new International Coffee Agreement. These points provided for regulation of the supply of coffee through a system of quotas, and stated that the system be coupled with "instruments that will enable prices to be expressed in real terms and compensate for external manipulation and inflation." The latter will not prevent producers from accepting the inclusion of clauses in the new agreement which guarantee supplies to consumers. A production policy was also advocated by producers, as well as a system of arbitration to resolve differences, including prices, that might arise between producers and consumers.

During the week of February 18, a working group of 16 producing and consuming nations had discussions at the ICO headquarters in London in regard to negotiation of a new International Coffee Agreement. The group gave particular consideration to proposals incorporated in a new agreement that provide for either a reserve stock of supplies under a quota system or a buffer stock without quotas. Under the system of a reserve stock of supplies, a portion of the quantity of coffee required to meet export demands would be allocated pro rata under quota. The balance, which would be the reserve stock, would be given to exporters who had shown they had exportable supplies in addition to quotas and normal working stocks. Before the conference ended, a committee was appointed to draft a new agreement which will probably require several months, then a period of time would be needed for interested nations to consider the draft before a negotiating session could be held.

An announcement in mid-February dealt with the formation of Cafe Mundial Ltd., a coffee marketing corporation set up by the four largest coffee producers in the world, Brazil, Colombia, the Ivory Coast, and Portugal, to support the price of coffee. The company is expected to follow world markets closely and decide when intervention is needed. Other producing countries reportedly will be able to intervene on international coffee markets similar to Cafe Mundial, and the company can absorb such interventions afterward.

Following a meeting in Mexico in late March, it was announced that El Salvador and Mexico agreed to form their own regional coffee marketing corporation, with the aim of better controlling the volume of Central American and Mexican coffee entering world markets. Funds for the corporation will be obtained from both government and private sources, and will be used to purchase coffee from the Central America-Mexico region. Both of the corporation governments believe that coffee from this region is being offered on the world market at low prices. Activities of the corporation, according to Mexican officials, are intended to supplement operations of Cafe Mundial, rather than compete with it.

COFFEE, GREEN: TOTAL PRODUCTION IN SPECIFIED COUNTRIES - AVERAGE 1964-65/1968-69, ANNUAL 1969-70/1973-74 1/
IN THOUSANDS OF BAGS 2/

REGION AND COUNTRY	AVERAGE 1964-65/1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
NORTH AMERICA:						
COSTA RICA	1,135	1,400	1,250	1,350	1,335	1,435
CUBA	492	500	475	475	425	500
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	594	640	700	715	750	715
EL SALVADOR	2,028	2,500	2,170	2,600	2,100	1,800
GUADELOUPE	6	1	1	1	1	1
GUATEMALA	1,788	1,750	1,840	2,100	2,250	2,280
HAITI	514	465	550	575	525	550
HONDURAS	436	550	570	700	850	715
JAMAICA AND DEP	21	20	20	24	22	20
MARTINIQUE	4	1	1	1	1	1
MEXICO	2,810	3,075	3,200	3,400	3,700	3,400
NICARAGUA	522	565	650	700	570	650
PANAMA	78	83	75	88	82	88
TRINIDAD-TOBAGO	61	43	69	49	50	40
US-HAWAII	46	28	31	21	22	16
US-PUERTO RICO	267	170	240	150	200	190
TOTAL	10,801	11,791	11,842	12,949	12,883	12,401
SOUTH AMERICA:						
BOLIVIA	100	165	85	85	85	85
BRAZIL	21,440	19,000	9,750	23,600	24,000	14,500
COLOMBIA	7,860	8,450	7,800	7,200	8,800	9,500
ECUADOR 3/	968	660	1,300	1,100	1,100	1,200
GUYANA	17	18	11	10	12	10
PARAGUAY	54	50	33	58	50	40
PERU	866	940	990	1,030	1,030	1,000
SURINAM	8	6	3	3	3	3
VENEZUELA	783	900	900	950	1,100	1,150
TOTAL	32,097	30,189	20,872	34,036	36,180	27,488
AFRICA:						
ANGOLA	3,140	3,300	3,300	3,400	3,750	3,500
BURUNDI	246	240	350	400	355	350
CAMEROON	1,054	1,200	1,150	1,250	1,440	1,300
CAPE VERDE ISLANDS	2	2	1	1	1	1
CENT AFRICAN REP	159	200	160	175	180	190
COMORO ISLANDS	3	3	3	2	2	2
CONGO, BRAZZAVILLE	15	15	15	14	14	12
DAHOMEY	22	15	15	15	15	13
EQUATORIAL GUINEA	131	120	120	115	115	105
ETHIOPIA	1,744	2,000	2,100	2,150	2,300	1,900
GABON	17	20	15	10	15	13
GHANA	73	95	75	80	80	85
GUINEA	156	200	150	100	125	115
IVORY COAST	3,605	4,600	4,000	4,475	5,050	3,000
KENYA	784	900	1,000	1,000	1,265	1,045
LIBERIA	61	75	85	70	85	95
MALAGASY REPUBLIC	948	830	1,300	965	1,000	1,000
NIGERIA	40	50	90	70	70	70
RWANDA	179	145	260	250	225	240
SAO TOME-PRINCIPE	6	4	3	2	2	2
SIERRA LEONE	92	90	125	95	135	150
TANZANIA	788	775	950	850	800	800
TOGO	194	220	200	200	200	180
UGANDA	2,707	3,350	3,000	2,850	2,850	2,900
ZAIRE (CONGO,K)	965	1,100	1,350	1,300	1,380	1,320
TOTAL	17,131	19,549	19,817	19,839	21,454	18,388
ASIA:						
INDIA	1,199	1,150	1,900	1,200	1,580	1,585
INDONESIA	2,000	2,200	2,350	2,250	2,700	2,750
MALAYSIA	131	63	60	63	65	67
PHILIPPINES	725	815	840	835	850	865
PORTUGUESE TIMOR	45	50	50	65	65	60
VIETNAM SOUTH	55	50	50	50	55	50
YEMEN	70	60	60	60	60	60
TOTAL	4,225	4,388	5,310	4,523	5,375	5,437
OCEANIA:						
NEW CALEDONIA	34	34	18	25	25	25
NEW GUINEA	203	408	460	480	525	542
NEW HEBRIDES	4	3	2	2	2	2
TOTAL	241	445	480	507	552	569
WORLD TOTAL	64,494	66,362	58,321	71,854	76,444	64,283

1/ Coffee marketing year begins about July in some countries and in others about October. 2/ Of 60 kilograms each. 3/ As indicated in footnote 1, the coffee marketing year begins in some countries as early as July. Ecuador is one of these countries. Hence, the crop harvested principally during June-October 1971 in that country is shown as production for the 1971-72 marketing year. In Ecuador, however, this is referred to as the 1970-71 crop.

Note: Production estimates for some countries include cross-border movements.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research, and related information.

COFFEE, GREEN: EXPORTABLE PRODUCTION IN SPECIFIED COUNTRIES - AVERAGE 1964-65/1968-69, ANNUAL 1969-70/1973-74 1/
IN THOUSANDS OF BAGS 2/

REGION AND COUNTRY	AVERAGE 1964-65/1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
NORTH AMERICA:						
COSTA RICA	1,000	1,250	1,095	1,190	1,160	1,240
CUBA	---	---	---	---	---	---
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	429	450	505	490	490	430
EL SALVADOR	1,893	2,350	2,015	2,440	1,935	1,630
GUADELOUPE	1	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/
GUATEMALA	1,567	1,510	1,590	1,845	1,990	2,015
HAITI	339	260	350	370	325	345
HONDURAS	347	445	460	575	720	580
JAMAICA AND DEP	8	5	1	2	---	---
MARTINIQUE	---	---	---	---	---	---
MEXICO	1,520	1,575	1,680	1,835	2,100	1,800
NICARAGUA	468	495	570	615	480	555
PANAMA	19	18	9	23	20	21
TRINIDAD-TOBAGO	49	33	53	27	40	30
US-HAWAII	15	---	---	---	---	---
US-PUERTO RICO	10	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL	7,664	8,391	8,328	9,412	9,260	8,646
SOUTH AMERICA:						
BOLIVIA	38	55	65	65	65	65
BRAZIL	13,589	10,250	1,500	14,850	15,000	5,500
COLOMBIA	6,624	7,080	6,390	5,750	7,430	8,060
ECUADOR 4/	773	450	1,080	875	860	960
GUYANA	2	2	---	---	---	---
PARAGUAY	41	25	13	43	35	25
PERU	664	720	760	800	800	780
SURINAM	3	3	1	1	1	1
VENEZUELA	231	285	265	300	430	450
TOTAL	21,965	18,870	10,074	22,684	24,621	15,841
AFRICA:						
ANGOLA	3,081	3,200	3,200	3,300	3,650	3,400
BURUNDI	241	235	345	395	350	345
CAMEROON	1,024	1,170	1,125	1,220	1,410	1,270
CAPE VERDE ISLANDS	2	1	---	---	---	---
CENT AFRICAN REP	154	195	150	165	170	180
COMORO ISLANDS	1	1	1	1	1	1
CONGO, BRAZZAVILLE	18	14	14	13	13	11
DAHOMEY	18	13	14	14	14	12
EQUATORIAL GUINEA	121	110	115	110	110	100
ETHIOPIA	1,331	1,375	1,450	1,490	1,630	1,220
GABON	17	18	14	9	14	12
GHANA	60	81	62	67	67	70
GUINEA	143	190	145	95	120	110
IVORY COAST	3,553	4,535	3,950	4,400	4,985	2,935
KENYA	764	880	988	973	1,240	1,020
LIBERIA	59	70	80	65	80	90
MALAGASY REPUBLIC	842	710	1,175	835	865	860
NIGERIA	42	30	65	55	55	55
RWANDA	172	135	255	245	220	235
SAO TOME-PRINCIPE	5	2	1	1	1	1
SIERRA LEONE	82	85	120	90	130	145
TANZANIA	773	760	930	830	780	780
TOGO	189	217	197	197	197	177
UGANDA	2,693	3,335	2,985	2,830	2,830	2,880
ZAIRE (CONGO,K)	915	1,025	1,150	1,200	1,265	1,200
TOTAL	16,298	18,387	18,531	18,600	20,197	17,109
ASIA:						
INDIA	507	410	1,150	435	820	800
INDONESIA	1,588	1,500	1,450	1,320	1,650	1,625
MALAYSIA	---	---	---	---	---	---
PHILIPPINES	---	---	22	---	---	---
PORTUGUESE TIMOR	40	45	40	60	60	55
VIETNAM SOUTH	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/
YEMEN	61	50	50	50	50	50
TOTAL	2,196	2,005	2,712	1,865	2,580	2,530
OCEANIA:						
NEW CALEDONIA	28	19	8	15	15	15
NEW GUINEA	185	404	456	474	519	535
NEW HEBRIDES	4	2	1	1	1	1
TOTAL	217	425	465	490	535	551
WORLD TOTAL	48,340	48,078	40,110	53,051	57,193	44,677

1/ Coffee marketing year begins about July in some countries and in others about October. Exportable production represents total harvested production minus estimated domestic consumption. 2/ Of 60 kilograms each. 3/ Negligible. 4/ As indicated in footnote 1, the coffee marketing year begins in some countries as early as July. Ecuador is one of these countries. Hence, the crop harvested principally during June-October 1971 in that country is shown as production for the 1971-72 marketing year. In Ecuador, however, this is referred to as the 1970-71 crop.

Note: Production estimates for some countries include cross-border movements.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research, and related information.

GREEN COFFEE: VALUE OF EXPORTS BY SPECIFIED PRODUCING COUNTRIES
1966-72 1/

(In million U.S. dollars)

Country	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971 2/	1972 3/
Costa Rica	52	55	55	56	73	59	78
Dominican Republic	21	17	18	21	26	23	25
El Salvador	91	97	92	87	111	91	106
Guatemala	100	68	73	81	100	100	110
Haiti	18	13	14	17	15	25	14
Honduras	20	17	21	18	26	23	30
Mexico	71	52	66	65	71	68	86
Nicaragua	22	21	23	21	32	29	33
Brazil	764	705	774	813	939	772	992
Colombia	328	322	351	344	467	400	429
Ecuador	32	39	38	27	51	37	47
Peru	29	26	32	31	44	37	15
Venezuela	17	15	8	15	13	15	16
Angola	106	123	122	112	134	139	132
Ethiopia	62	56	62	70	73	70	73
Ivory Coast	123	103	129	109	156	152	130
Kenya	53	44	36	47	62	54	69
Tanzania	42	33	37	36	44	32	54
Uganda	97	97	100	108	141	136	158
India	23	22	25	27	30	35	38
Indonesia	33	45	43	50	64	56	58
Total specified countries	2,104	1,970	2,119	2,155	2,672	2,353	2,693

1/ Coffee exports from these countries represent around 90 percent of total world exports.

2/ Revised. 3/ Preliminary.

Compiled from official statistics of foreign governments, reports of agricultural attachés and Foreign Service officers, trade reports, and other related source materials.

GREEN COFFEE: U.S. IMPORTS, BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN, 1969-73

(In bags of 132.276 lbs. each)

Continent and country	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973 1/
North America:					
Costa Rica	271,243	374,574	350,316	293,505	284,376
Dominican Republic	325,516	352,149	329,125	400,635	507,074
El Salvador	596,387	539,191	622,562	391,242	1,047,283
Guatemala	825,034	711,876	795,293	698,609	1,110,346
Haiti	60,634	60,034	136,694	139,230	110,127
Honduras	269,252	213,487	194,060	163,958	254,685
Mexico	1,125,476	982,062	1,169,606	1,069,622	1,640,671
Nicaragua	152,866	127,827	182,213	111,202	146,976
Panama	500	4,140	10,403	5,704	7,934
Trinidad and Tobago	32,452	28,285	45,036	20,836	23,880
Other	20	2,436	198	134	367
Total North America	3,659,380	3,396,061	3,835,506	3,294,677	5,133,719
South America:					
Brazil	5,779,648	4,717,133	5,991,052	6,152,132	4,606,462
Colombia	2,479,442	2,497,103	2,639,169	2,710,953	2,868,208
Ecuador	376,799	599,926	404,317	490,282	434,559
Peru	453,497	523,055	437,872	509,106	476,386
Venezuela	282,919	253,030	245,681	242,769	174,163
Other	43,647	42,862	10,989	98,109	31,550
Total South America	9,415,952	8,633,109	9,729,080	10,203,351	8,591,328
Africa:					
Angola	1,293,994	1,378,325	1,557,207	1,297,428	1,693,417
Burundi/Rwanda	427,343	331,837	383,460	516,494	371,092
Cameroon	308,143	419,601	338,279	357,921	364,274
Ethiopia	942,872	1,070,504	1,127,954	965,009	1,061,506
Ivory Coast	813,782	1,233,223	1,134,561	976,909	1,150,074
Kenya	117,240	173,447	136,127	146,332	118,322
Malagasy Republic	329,415	308,045	436,126	294,930	322,442
Tanzania	252,284	281,629	217,269	236,345	246,189
Uganda	1,023,521	923,541	820,130	898,638	925,220
Zaire (Congo,Kinshasa)	157,629	173,875	390,663	218,010	307,625
Other	323,164	305,893	206,767	217,400	264,464
Total Africa	5,989,387	6,599,920	6,748,543	6,125,416	6,824,625
Asia and Oceania:					
India	117,653	52,008	119,084	105,920	239,772
Indonesia	922,321	822,069	891,402	743,458	625,821
Other	123,763	221,912	318,474	236,520	298,716
Total Asia and Oceania	1,163,737	1,095,989	1,328,960	1,085,898	1,164,309
Other countries	4,365	1,600	4,129	47,400	84,618
Grand total	20,232,821	19,726,679	21,646,218	20,756,742	21,798,599

1/ Preliminary.

Compiled from U.S. Bureau of Census data.

GREEN COFFEE: U.S. GROSS IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION BY MONTHS, 1969-73

(In bags of 132.276 lbs. each)

Calendar year	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973 1/
January	363,175	1,788,393	2,001,664	2,547,359	1,996,285
February	1,111,042	1,840,740	1,530,384	2,172,388	1,843,990
March	2,014,741	1,715,678	1,479,955	1,137,258	2,101,013
April	2,195,313	1,638,688	2,031,987	1,146,043	2,049,536
May	1,663,752	1,643,781	1,760,254	1,783,520	2,494,016
June	1,746,915	1,890,940	1,939,453	1,452,121	1,709,706
January-June	9,094,938	10,518,220	10,743,697	10,238,689	12,194,546
July	1,714,315	1,549,915	2,131,707	1,434,110	1,572,749
August	1,476,064	1,611,247	2,719,345	1,946,966	1,731,386
September	1,778,440	1,354,545	2,737,661	2,148,989	1,398,796
October	2,326,839	1,713,547	620,868	2,056,863	1,624,421
November	2,167,091	1,596,844	874,923	1,642,774	1,624,351
December	1,675,134	1,382,361	1,818,017	1,288,351	1,652,350
July-December	11,137,883	9,208,459	10,902,521	10,518,053	9,604,053
Calendar year total	20,232,821	19,726,679	21,646,218	20,756,742	21,798,599
Fiscal year total 2/	22,060,681	21,656,103	19,952,156	21,141,210	22,712,599
ICO year 3/	19,828,123	21,202,991	23,025,162	19,082,562	21,885,465

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Year ending June 30 of year shown.

3/ Year ending September 30 of year shown, ICO is International Coffee organization.

Compiled from U.S. Bureau of Census data.

GREEN COFFEE: U.S. GROSS IMPORTS BY COUNTRY OR AREA OF ORIGIN, AVERAGE 1963-67, Annual 1970-73

Area of origin	Average 1963-67		1970		1971		1972		1973 1/	
	Mil. bags 2/	Per-cent	Mil. bags 2/	Per-cent	Mil. bags 2/	Per-cent	Mil. bags 2/	Per-cent	Mil. bags 2/	Per-cent
Brazil	7.00	31	4.71	24	5.99	28	6.15	30	4.61	21
Africa and Asia	6.80	31	7.69	39	8.08	37	7.21	35	7.99	37
Europe	3/	-	3/	-	3/	-	.05	-	.08	-
Mild coffees:										
Colombia	3.34	15	2.50	13	2.64	12	2.71	13	2.87	13
Other South America	1.20	5	1.41	7	1.10	5	1.34	6	1.12	5
Mexico and Central America	3.43	16	2.98	15	3.33	16	2.73	13	4.49	21
Caribbean	.49	2	.44	2	.51	2	.56	3	.64	3
Total Milds	8.46	38	7.33	37	7.58	35	7.34	35	9.12	42
Total World	22.26	100	19.73	100	21.65	100	20.75	100	21.80	100

1/ Preliminary. 2/ 132.276 lb. or 60 kg. 3/ Less than 5,000 bags.

Compiled from U.S. Bureau of Census data.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20250

OFFICIAL BUSINESS
PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE, $300

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
AGRICULTURE

U.S. MAIL

AGR 101
FIRST CLASS

If you no longer need this publication, check here ____ and return this sheet and/or envelope in which it was mailed and your name will be dropped from mailing list.

If your address should be changed ____ PRINT OR TYPE the new address, including ZIP CODE and return the whole sheet and/or envelope to:

FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE, Room 5918 So.
U. S. Department of Agriculture
Washington, D. C. 20250

FCOF 2-74

5666 UNALCS A422 10026 0001
USDA NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL
LIBRARY CURRENT SERIAL RECORD
BELTSVILLE MD 20705